

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

No. 31,667

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Tutu Says Prize Stirs New Hope

Threat of Bomb Interrupts Oslo Award Ceremony

The Associated Press

OSLO — Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa accepted his Nobel Peace Prize on Monday at a ceremony that was interrupted by a bomb threat.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the 1984 prize to Bishop Tutu in October, describing him as a "unifying leader" in the fight against South Africa's racial segregation laws.

The black Anglican church leader accepted a gold medal, diploma and \$193,000 stipend in the ceremony held on the 95th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite whose will established and endowed the Nobel awards.

In his remarks, Bishop Tutu described the congratulations he had received from heads of state, church leaders and ordinary people, "notable exceptions being the Soviet and South African governments."

"A new hope has been kindled," he said, "in the breasts of the millions who are voiceless, oppressed, dispossessed, tortured by the powerful tyrants, lacking elementary human rights in Latin America, in Southeast Asia, in the Far East, in many parts of Africa and behind the Iron Curtain, who have their noses rubbed in the dust."

Bishop Tutu said: "The prize has given fresh hope to many in a world that has sometimes had a pall of despondency cast over it by the experience of suffering, disease, poverty, famine, hunger, oppression, injustice, evil and war — a pall that has made many wonder whether God cared, whether he was omnipotent, whether he was loving and compassionate."

The bishop said he was proud to follow in the footsteps of the only other South African peace prize winner, Albert J. Lutuli, former head of the African National Congress who won the prize in 1960.

Because of a bomb threat, the police cleared Oslo University's Aula Festival Hall. They evacuated Bishop Tutu and his family, Norwegian King Olav V and other members of the royal family, and several hundred diplomats and other guests.

The audience was given no explanation when they were asked to leave, but Norwegian television said its live transmission was interrupted "because of a bomb threat." The ceremony was resumed after the police failed to find a bomb inside the hall.

■ **Czechoslovak Poet on TV**
Jaroslav Seifert, the Czechoslovak poet, appeared briefly on national television on the eve of the Stockholm ceremony awarding him the Nobel prize for literature, but local news on Monday made no mention of the honor, United Press (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Egil Aarvik, chairman of the Nobel Committee, asked the audience to leave the hall in Oslo on Monday after a bomb threat. Bishop Desmond Tutu and his wife, Lea, looked on.



Jana Seifertova, the daughter of the Czechoslovak poet, Jaroslav Seifert, receiving the Nobel prize in literature on behalf of her father from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Pretoria Charges 6 With Treason

Activists Re-Arrested After 14 Released From Detention

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa announced on Monday that the withdrawal of detention orders against 14 leading opponents of its racial discrimination policies but immediately charged six of them with treason.

The six, including three men detained without trial after spending several weeks in the sanctuary of the British consulate in Durban, led opposition to a new constitution that maintains the exclusion of the black majority from most political rights.

They appeared in the Durban regional court to be charged with unspecified treason offenses.

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Engineer Allowed In Plant

U.S. Executive Helping Indian Gas-Leak Probe

Reuters

BHOPAL, India — Police allowed an American executive of the Union Carbide Corp. on Monday to enter the pesticides factory here where a gas leak killed an estimated 2,500 people, the Press Trust of India said.

The news agency quoted an unnamed government source as saying that Warren Woerner, a chemical engineer, was allowed to enter the plant to help a team from India's Central Bureau of Investigation, which is investigating the Dec. 3 accident.

Mr. Woerner was refused entry to the factory on Thursday, when he arrived in this central Indian city with four other American officials of Union Carbide to investigate the disaster.

A World Health Organization toxicologist, who arrived over the weekend, said that survivors had no risk of paralysis or kidney or liver disorders. Dr. Claude Jager said at a meeting of medical experts that pregnant women and fetuses would suffer no damage. He said that victims of the accident would suffer mainly eye and respiratory problems.

A six-man team from the Commonwealth Society for the Blind arrived Monday to investigate whether victims suffering from eye irritation would lose their sight.

Bhopal's air and water were declared safe Monday by a team of Indian experts. S. Varadarajan, director-general of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said in a statement that tests had shown there was no trace of the gas in air and water samples.

News agency reports said the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state, Arjun Singh, arrived in New Delhi on Monday night to hold talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the attorney general of India on compensation claims for victims.

John Coale, a Washington lawyer, said that damages to victims could reach \$1 billion. He said he had agreements to represent 5,000 people, as well as the city's mayor and city council.

Mr. Coale, who arrived in Bhopal over the weekend, was involved in claims on behalf of the U.S. Embassy hostages held in Iran in 1979-80.

Union Carbide's chairman, Warren M. Anderson, said Monday that the company and its Indian subsidiary were donating \$1.8 million to an emergency relief fund for the victims of the leak. The Associated Press reported from Danbury, Connecticut.

"The question of compensation and liability is complicated, but we are committed to a comprehensive program" of helping the victims, Mr. Anderson said at a news conference at company headquarters. The emergency funds of \$1 million were in addition to \$840,000 allocated by Union Carbide India Ltd., Mr. Anderson said.

The official death toll stands at 1,312, but unofficial reports say it has reached at least 2,500. About 125,000 people have been treated. Four more persons died of lung and respiratory disorders Monday, a hospital spokesman said.

The only claim made so far has been a \$15-billion suit filed by Miami lawyers in association with Melvin Belli, a well-known San Francisco attorney, who arrived in New Delhi on Monday.

Another of those released, Patrick Lekota of the United Democratic Front, said the move was "designed to stave the lime-light" from the reception of the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo by Bishop Desmond M. Tutu on Monday, United Press International reported.

Mr. Lekota said he did not "mean a change of heart on the part of the apartheid system."

Mr. Lekota said he was released Monday.

Political analysts said Pretoria had shown it was in no mood to compromise with dissidents although it had shown concern about a growing public campaign in the United States seeking a stronger U.S. policy against apartheid.

The analysts said that, by taking Monday's action, Pretoria could claim it was heading calls for an end to detention without trial while still moving severely against dissent.

The Durban court set another hearing for Dec. 21 to rule on a bail application by the defendants. The court was told the charges related to activities by the six leaders of anti-apartheid organizations, including the United Democratic Front, between 1981 and 1984.

The six are Mewa Rangobin, George Sewersadhi and M.J. Naidoo — the three arrested when they left the consulate — and Essop Tutu, Curtis Nkondo and Aubrey Mokoena, leaders of the United Democratic Front.

On Friday, police released 11 labor unionists held without trial but charged five others with subversion after a major strike by blacks in the industrial heartland of Transvaal province last month.

Chinese official sources told foreign reporters Monday that the article was flawed because it had not sufficiently stressed the continuing importance of Marxist principles that were still China's guiding ideology.

Their comments followed a rare front-page correction by the People's Daily of a vital sentence in the editorial.

It said propaganda and party ideology specialists who put rigid adherence to Marxist doctrine above the requirements of practical economics should change their anti-

of today" to read "... to solve all our problems of today."

The sources said the unsigned article, headlined "Theory and Practice," had been based on comments made by Hu Yaobang, the party general secretary, to provincial propaganda officials and joined down by editors without an official text.

Even in its original form, Western diplomats said, the article was not a new development but only a former expression of ideas that China's reforming leadership has voiced repeatedly since 1978.

It said that the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin were written some time ago and it was misguided to cite every sentence of Marxist thinking as a magic remedy when discussing today's problems.

It said propaganda and party ideology specialists who put rigid adherence to Marxist doctrine above the requirements of practical economics should change their anti-

China Clarifies Stance on Marxism

Reuters

BEIJING — Marx's teachings are not dead in China and a newspaper editorial suggesting that the ideology was outdated was wrong, senior Chinese officials said Monday.

The People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper, ran an editorial on Friday saying that Marx lived long ago and his writings could not be expected to solve today's problems.

Chinese official sources told foreign reporters Monday that the article was flawed because it had not sufficiently stressed the continuing importance of Marxist principles that were still China's guiding ideology.

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Charles Kaper, an American on board the hijacked Kuwaiti plane, was examined by an Iranian doctor on Monday.

Willingness to Use Force Is Defended by Shultz

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has called the readiness of the United States to use military force, even when it had no guarantee of public support for such action, "the burden of

statesmanship."

In a speech Sunday at a University convocation, Mr. Shultz continued a public debate with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger over the proper use of U.S. force. The dispute dates from their disagreement over the deployment of marines in Lebanon, with Mr. Weinberger much more hesitant about the use of force than Mr. Shultz.

The comments by Mr. Shultz were in direct contrast to a speech by Mr. Weinberger on Nov. 28 in which he said that before the United States commits combat troops abroad, "there must be some reasonable assurance we will have the support of the American people and their elected representatives in Congress." But Mr. Shultz did not refer to Mr. Weinberger directly.

In his speech, Mr. Shultz also reiterated that he believed the United States should be ready to launch pre-emptive strikes against terrorists and to retaliate even if it meant that innocent civilians might be killed.

Mr. Shultz called the hijacking of a Kuwaiti plane and the slaying of two Americans on the aircraft an "atrocity" and "a brutal challenge to the international community as well as to the most elementary standards of justice and humanity."

He declared, "One way or another, the law-abiding nations of the world will put an end to terrorism and to this barbarism that threatens the very foundations of civilization."

"Until that day comes," he said, "we will all have to wrestle with the dilemmas that confront moral people in an imperfect world."

He said that the United States had to deal with "the moral complexity of how we are to defend ourselves and achieve worthy ends in a world where evil finds safe haven and dangers abound."

Mr. Shultz cited the Talmud, the authoritative body of Jewish law, as supporting the "universal law of self-defense." He quoted a passage that says: "If one comes to kill you, make haste and kill him first."

One foreign diplomat interpreted the article as a signal from Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, and Mr. Hu that they would not tolerate criticism by leftist dictators.

Mr. Shultz cited the Talmud, the authoritative body of Jewish law, as supporting the "universal law of self-defense." He quoted a passage that says: "If one comes to kill you, make haste and kill him first."

One foreign diplomat interpreted the article as a signal from Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, and Mr. Hu that they would not tolerate criticism by leftist dictators.

Mr. Shultz also said he hoped his experiment represented only the beginning of a larger, more successful artificial heart program in the years ahead.

In agreeing to be the world's second recipient of a permanent artificial heart, Mr. Schroeder, 52, described himself as "gung ho" and said he had two main goals.

"One was to get myself healthy," he said, "the second, he said, was 'to be able to help other people.'"

"If I can succeed in any of those two, I'll feel my mission is accomplished."

"We," the generations which follow Marx, have a responsibility to enrich and develop Marxism in practice," the original article said.

Western diplomats commented in tone with previous policy, if more strongly phrased than usual. "But it did not mean that China was turning its back on Marxism-Leninism," one diplomat said.

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New Caledonian Militants Dismantle Last Roadblock

United Press International

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Separatist Melanesians lifted their last roadblock on New Caledonia on Monday, ending more than three weeks of violent confrontation with residents loyal to France.

Native separatists agreed to dismantle the last barricades around the eastern town of Thio as a prelude to negotiations with a French government envoy on the political future of the islands.

The police said the Melanesians, or Kanaks, took down several roadblocks around Thio, including one that cut off traffic to the capital city of Noumea. Unarmed separatists retained checkpoints to search cars for weapons, the police said.

Eloï Machoro, who has the title of minister of security in the separatists' self-declared provisional government, said the Kanaks would retain "control" of Thio for at least two months. Kanaks allowed helicopters to evacuate children and deliver food and other supplies during the 23-day blockade.

Mr. Machoro said the Kanaks turned over to the police 300 weapons seized from Thio residents in a house-to-house search. The police denied receiving the weapons.

The Thio roadblocks were among the first erected by the Kanaks, who began building barricades, burning homes and taking hostages to disrupt elections Nov. 18 for a territorial government. The voting was boycotted by separatist groups.

Confrontations between Kanaks and mainly white loyalists increased sharply last Wednesday, when 10 Kanaks were killed in a

loyalist ambush at the nearby town of Hienghène. The police said only minor incidents had been reported since the shoot-out.

On Monday, a French judge ordered a white loyalist resident, one of eight suspects rounded up by the police after the shoot-out, to stand trial. Loyalists told the police that the ambush was carried out in self-defense.

More Violence Seen

Steve Lohr of The New York Times reported from Hienghène:

At the end of a dirt road, past the French troops guarding the way, funeral rites for the 10 Melanesians killed last week took place Saturday on a palm- and pine-covered tribal burial ground.

Women wailed and men keened. Inside a simple cement building with a corrugated steel roof, the coffins were laid side by side.

The clearing in the tropical foliage was filled with a few hundred people, nearly all Melanesians. They were friends, relatives and supporters of the dead men. Before the coffins were lowered into the graves, a few men spoke, saying that the cause of those who perished was righteous and that they did not die in vain.

The unrest on the island, many say, has permanently changed the political climate of this French territory in the South Pacific, making recurrent spasms of violence more likely.

Robert Umako, a young Melanesian and a militant separatist, notes that Paris sent a special envoy to New Caledonia last week to try to stop the violence. Now, Mr. Umako

says, he is certain that independence is around the corner, maybe four or five weeks away.

"If they do not give us independence," he says, "we may kill all the French."

Jacques Houssard is a 31-year-old Frenchman, born in New Caledonia, and the co-owner of a hotel in Noumea.

"I can't see independence with the natives," Mr. Houssard said. "They are terrorists. They have no program, no policy."

There have been occasional periods of anti-colonial protest before in New Caledonia. A series of uprisings took place in the 19th century, not long after the French took possession of the territory in 1853.

But the recent unrest is more lasting and substantive. It began with the boycott of the Nov. 18 elections for a semi-autonomous territorial government. The militants were protesting the French formula for self-determination, which called for a vote on the independence issue in 1989. The separatists wanted a commitment to independence and a government that the natives would control.

The political situation in New Caledonia is extremely unsettled after the murders last week, particularly so because two of the victims were brothers of the separatist leader, Jean-Marie Tjibaou.

"The threshold for political violence has been lowered," a Western diplomat said. "The fuse has been shortened and shortened permanently."

Not all Melanesians, who number 62,000 out of a total population of 145,000, want independence. Many would seem to agree

with Dick Ukeiwe, a member of the recently elected territorial government. Addressing a crowd of 12,000 French loyalists on Friday, Mr. Ukeiwe declared: "We want to remain French and stay in the Republic."

There are clear benefits to remaining a French colony. Paris spends \$210 million a year in New Caledonia, including budget allocations, salaries for civil servants and military spending. The commercial economy is based largely on nickel — the territory has one-third of the world's reserves — and on tourism.

New Caledonia's per capita income of \$5,800 a year is one of the highest in the South Pacific, and is about \$100 less than that of Australia, its big neighbor 900 miles (1,436 kilometers) to the west. However, the benefits of the commercial economy are mostly in Noumea and its suburbs, where one-third of the European population lives.

Noumea is a slice of the French Riviera transplanted in the Pacific. The streets are alive with European-made cars. It is a city abundant with Camembert, French wines and, on its picture-postcard beaches, deep tans and bare breasts.

But the well-heeled European style of life is unfamiliar to the vast majority of Melanesians. Most of them are still dependent on a semi-subsistence agricultural and fishing economy.

Asked if he favors immediate independence, Jacques Boenigk replies: "I am Kanak, so yes. Those Kanaks who oppose independence are the ones who have become rich in the French system."

Passengers Say Hijackers Used Torture

(Continued from Page 1)

ter storming the plane, said they would put the hijackers on trial.

[President Ronald Reagan's spokesman said Monday that the United States expected Iran to release the two Americans on Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

The spokesman, Larry Speakes, also said that Mr. Reagan had sent Kuwait a message praising its "firm stand" in refusing to give in to the hijackers' demands.]

In London, a Danish-born flight attendant aboard the plane described on Monday how she saw Mr. Hegna led to his death by two of the hijackers.

Lisbeth Mathers said that the mood aboard the hijacked plane was very calm when the Airbus landed at Tehran. Then, she said, two of the hijackers moved forward and asked one of the Americans to go forward to the first-class cabin.

"The area was closed off and they were smiling as they took him forward," Mrs. Mathers said in an interview with The Daily Telegraph. "I am sure he thought he was going forward to help them with negotiations or something. Then we heard three shots from the forward cabin and we knew that the American had been shot."

His body was then dumped outside the aircraft.

Mrs. Mathers said that when the hijackers took control, they put all the passengers in the rear section.

There was a moment of panic when a woman passenger emerged



John Costa

from the aircraft toilet and surprised the gunmen who fired three shots in the cabin while the plane was in midair.

Mrs. Mathers was one of three flight attendants let off the plane when the first group of hostages was released in Tehran.

[U.S. officials said that they were "very pleased" by the apparent resolution of the crisis. The New York Times reported from Washington.]

[State Department officials said they were receiving diplomatic reports that tended to confirm the Iranian press agency's account, saying that Iranian security men had stormed the hijacked Kuwaiti plane and freed the remaining hostages.

[They said they did not know, in particular, whether the Iranians had a role in staging the hijacking and the events at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, or whether the Iranians brought the drama to an end only when they feared the situation might get further out of control.]

Asked in a U.S. television interview if there had been collaboration between Iran and the hijackers, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Said Rajai-Khorassani, described such assertions as "rubbish" and added: "Under such very sensitive circumstances, people should not intervene and try to increase any possible tension."

Finnish Leader in Hungary

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland met with Hungary's prime minister, Gyorgy Lazar, on Monday, the second day of a state visit, the state news agency MTI reported. The topics of the meeting were not disclosed.

Soviet Seeks Credit for 'New' Talks

In Shultz-Gromyko Contacts, Moscow Puts Onus on U.S.

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A steady stream of cautionary messages has come out of the Kremlin over the past two weeks, as the Russians press their case during the prelude to next month's arms control talks in Geneva.

According to Western diplomats, the Russians appear intent on claiming the "peace initiative" for themselves and building up pressure on Washington to respond with what they call "deeds" and some others would concessions.

In meetings with a British politician, the chancellor of Austria and Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, and in a message to a group of physicians opposed to nuclear arms, President Konstantin U. Chernenko has set the tone and put into print the new lexicon of phrases to describe the Soviet position.

Each time, he stressed that it was the Russians who proposed the talks, "new" talks on "the entire range of interconnected" nuclear questions: strategic, medium-range and space weaponry.

And, he has said, while the Russians are prepared to consider "radical solutions" in the search for "concrete agreements" or a "mutually acceptable understanding" on arms control, it is up to the Americans to take a "realistic position" to make negotiations succeed.

They have their propaganda line working full time that this was at their initiative, that it was their idea to talk about all these things together," one diplomat said. "What we can expect now is that they will press the other side for concessions."

The fact that the Russians rejected last summer a U.S. proposal for talks on the full range of nuclear issues — made in response to a Soviet probe for negotiations on space only — is not mentioned in Moscow. Nor have Mr. Chernenko's statements resurrected pre-

vious Soviet conditions for resuming the dialogue on offensive weapons that broke down a year ago.

Those talks collapsed after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began to deploy medium-

range weapons in Western Europe. Until now, Moscow has said the subject was nonnegotiable unless those weapons were withdrawn.

In warning against unrealistic expectations for the January meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, diplomats caution that the new Soviet bargaining stance will not be known until negotiations begin.

They say Moscow is likely to press for declaratory agreements — on a nuclear-weapons freeze, on demilitarizing space and other broad areas — while the United States will press to define the scope of and procedure for future arms control negotiations.

"Except for agreeing to talk, there is no sign yet that the Soviets have changed their position," one diplomat said.

The Kremlin spokesman, Leonid M. Zamyatin, recently scoffed at speculation that Moscow had backed down from its demand for

that theme was heard last week in Eastern Europe, where Bulgarian head of state, Todor Zhivkov, told a newspaper that success depended on U.S. intentions. "There is hope," he said. "But there is also the danger of disappointment."

As the talks approach, diplomats expect the Russians to take their case to the West Europeans. After the Nov. 22 announcement of the Geneva meeting, Soviet diplomats delivered messages in European capitals stressing that the next step toward improved relations must come from the United States.

Britain appears to be getting particular attention. Two weeks ago Moscow warmly welcomed Neil Kinnock, the opposition Labor Party head. Mr. Chernenko offered to match Britain if a future Labor government goes ahead with its plan to eliminate nuclear weapons on British soil.

Many diplomats say they believe that the Russians had concluded months ago that their refusal to return to negotiations was a dead-end policy. The timing for a new overture, however, was pegged until after the U.S. elections in November to avoid giving President Ronald Reagan any bonus.

When asked about criticism of the widespread publicity given the operation, Mr. Schroeder said he disagreed. "I don't care if they release every bit of the information they have got on me," he said. He had watched television and read news accounts of his operation, he said, and found them accurate.

Last week two officials of the American Medical Association criticized the setting of the artificial heart experiment at Humana Heart Institute International. It is owned by Humana, a large, for-profit hospital chain.

A senior official said before Mr. Shultz's scheduled departure Monday that he would seek "the views and recommendations of our key allies" ahead of the talks Jan. 7 and 8 in Geneva.

Mr. Shultz will attend the twice-yearly meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels on Thursday and Friday. He is also to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

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Shultz Will Seek

Views of Allies

New Curfew In Sri Lanka; U.S. Envoy Holds Talks

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Security forces on Monday imposed a 61-hour curfew on northern Sri Lanka in a continuing effort to end political violence by Tamil rebels.

The curfew order, which follows a 42-hour curfew enforced over the weekend, came as General Vernon A. Walters, a U.S. special envoy, met Sri Lankan leaders in Colombo to discuss the upsurge of attacks by separatist guerrillas. More than 370 people have died in clashes in the last three weeks.

General Walters handed President Junius R. Jayewardene a message from President Ronald Reagan. Officials from both countries declined to comment on the contents of the message. They also refused to comment on a report in a state-run newspaper that the government had presented Washington with a list of requested military supplies.

The U.S. envoy, who arrived Sunday, was briefed by Mr. Jayewardene and senior ministers on the situation in the north, where the rebels want a separate state for the island's minority Tamils. Tamils represent 18 percent of the island's population.

Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, on a visit here two months ago, ruled out the possibility of the United States supplying arms to Sri Lanka. General Walters is scheduled to leave Tuesday.

Jaffna residents, who took advantage of an 11-hour break in the curfew Monday to buy food, described the situation in the north as tense.

Police reported several shootings, including the killing of an organizer for the ruling United National Party by two gunmen on Saturday.

Soldiers and police detained at least 300 suspected rebels in the north over the weekend.

Troops raised three guerrilla hideouts in the north on Saturday and rounded up 200 people. They said they found military uniforms, ammunition, bombs and separatist literature.

Those arrested were taken to Colombo on Sunday under tight security, official sources said.

Marchers, Police Clash In Manila

By Abby Tan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Police used water cannons on more than 5,000 Filipino demonstrators, some carrying anti-American banners, when they tried to march toward a suburban military camp to mark International Human Rights Day on Monday.

The movement was supported by militant lawyers who began a two-day boycott of the courts to protest what they alleged was the judiciary's lack of independence.

An explosive device went off before police ranks during the confrontation with the demonstrators, but no one was hurt.

Stones and bottles were thrown at police who blocked the road 300 yards (274 meters) from the camp, the headquarters of the armed forces, which human rights advocates accuse of killing many Filipinos.

The demonstrators dispersed peacefully. The Manila demonstration was one of several staged throughout the Philippines against the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and American support for him.

The boycotting lawyers protested what they called "an institutionalized, systematic and gross violation of human rights."

They named nine lawyers involved in human rights causes who they said had been arrested, tortured or killed.

A statement by the lawyers said that the Task Force Detainees, a church-backed group that monitors the welfare of political detainees, had recorded a total of 1,705 Filipinos who had either been killed or disappeared since 1972, when Mr. Marcos imposed martial law.

Another group of Filipinos placed a half-page newspaper advertisement Monday to demand an end to U.S. support for the Marcos government. "The U.S. government is as much to blame as the Marcos regime for the degradation of our people's fundamental rights to life and decent living," it said.

Continued U.S. support, the ad said, had enabled the regime to continue despite widespread protest.

Thousands of people in troubled insurgency areas also held protest marches. In Bacolod, on Negros Island, more than 50,000 people gathered in the city after a five-day march from various parts of the island.

Other marches were reported in the central Philippines cities of Iloilo, Legazpi and Tacloban, and Cebu City, on Luzon Island.

WORLD BRIEFS

RIEFS

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sion

Rising Tide of Economic Problems Rocks U.S. Fishing Fleet

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service

BOSTON — In the Gloucester harbor north of here, where fishermen have brought their catch to dock for more than 350 years, some of the oldest boats, and some of the newest, are not at dock, nor will they be again.

Thirty-seven trawlers, almost a quarter of the Gloucester fleet, have sunk in the last four years, and most lie in deep waters off the coast, in silent monument to a troubled trade. Across the continent, dozens of boats that used to fish for Alaskan king crab have gone down in the Bering Sea.

From Alaska to California, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, the commercial fishing fleet is embattled by changing times. Faced here and there with diminished fish stocks and increased foreign competition, the industry has been rocked in recent years by an increased number of sinkings in both high seas and calm, prompting suspicion among fishermen and insurance

ers that some boats have been sent under intentionally.

The industry has also been troubled by insurance companies that have turned out to be phantom assets and also by the economic impact of a fundamental change in the fishermen's attitude toward injuries on the job.

Fishing, especially on the high seas, is hard and dangerous work, and historically the industry has been untouched by U.S. government safety standards or work rules.

A crew member's pay is often based on his share of the catch. "No work, no pay," says August Feland, president of the American Tunaabat Association. "So you take risks, especially if you're a young guy. You're going to get hurt."

But increasingly, instead of negotiating a claim with the boat's insurers, injured seamen, like workers ashore, are taking their accidents to court. Large jury awards — in the hundreds of thousands of dollars each — and settlements

combined with the insurance claims for sunken hulls, have engendered a wave of canceled policies and steep increases in premiums from those companies still willing to insure the boats.

The annual premiums in many cases are now 7 percent to 12 percent of a boat's insured value, an increase from 2 percent, or less, as recently as 1982.

"I know one vessel whose premium jumped from \$14,000 to \$70,000 a year," said Jack T. Browner, who monitors the Gulf shrimp fleet from St. Petersburg, Florida, as director of the Southeast Region for the National Marine Fisheries Service. "Insurance is an extremely critical problem here."

Mr. Feland said that in five

years, annual insurance premiums to cover crews in the California tuna fleet had gone from \$1,500 to \$8,500 or \$10,000 per person.

The impact has been nationwide, affecting ships whose boats have been free of claims and ports where sinkings and injury claims have been rare.

The 37 sinkings over four years in the Gloucester fleet, which had lost fewer than 30 boats in the previous decade, are only the most dramatic evidence of an industry in trouble.

The New England fleet, for example, lost valuable fishing ground on the Georges Bank recently to the Canadian fleet as the result of a decision by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

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Parliaments Offer Haven To Elected Fugitives

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Sanctuary from prosecution, historically sought by fugitives in temples and cathedrals, exists nowadays in a quintessentially modern institution — democratically elected parliaments, including the European Parliament.

But in an unusual move, that body acted Monday to permit Italian criminal proceedings against one of its members, Enzo Tortora, when it voted unanimously to lift the immunity which European parliamentarians enjoy from prosecution or arrest during their five-year terms.

Since the Parliament first was elected in 1979, members have been named in nearly a dozen cases involving offenses ranging from terrorism and drug dealing to libel.

Mr. Tortora, a television star, was in effect elected from jail. Under house arrest, where he had been transferred for health reasons while awaiting trial on Mafia-related charges, he campaigned from home mainly on television.

His name was put near the top of the electoral list of the Radicals, a publicity-minded party that has sponsored many reforms in Italy and campaigns against preventive detention. Elected last June, he was immediately released.

Mr. Tortora, 56, has repeatedly offered to waive his parliamentary immunity and return to Naples where he is scheduled to stand trial in January with 639 defendants accused of working with the Camorra crime group.

By standing for election, he said that he hoped to focus attention on abuses of Italy's controversial preventive detention system. To combat terrorism and organized crime, defendants can be held up to six years without trial.

Parliamentary immunity is not a universal concept. Britain's House of Commons lets members be treated as ordinary citizens by the courts.

In the United States, congressmen enjoy immunity from arrest only while in Congress or on their way there. Parliaments in many European countries, including France, Italy and West Germany, provide protection for their members, essentially to prevent governments from politically motivated harassment of opposition parliamentarians.

The European Parliament is the most secure haven of all. For people who belong to it and a national parliament, the European Parliament will not consider lifting a member's immunity until the national parliament has done so.



Selling of Nazi-Held Art Raises Ethical Problems

Years of Delay in Dusting Off Works May Reflect Concern for Ownership

By Douglas C. McGill
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the Austrian government announced last week that it would auction off 3,900 works of art that had been confiscated by the Nazis in World War II, the spokesman was asked why it had taken 30 years to decide what to do with the works.

Saying it was a "very good question," he replied that the delay was caused by red tape in sorting out the claims to the art and in reaching a consensus on what to do with unclaimed works.

"Our bureaucratic system may not have been dealing in a very fair and equitable way," said Bruno Aigner, a spokesman for the minister of science and research, who has jurisdiction over state museums. "I have a feeling that some things were going wrong in returning the art."

Mr. Aigner's candid comments on Thursday came a few days after the publication of an article in the American magazine *Artnews* that said Austria had been holding the works as state property since 1955 and was under pressure to find the right heirs for the works or to auction them off and distribute the proceeds to a Jewish charity.

The authors interviewed people who said they were treated unfairly by the government while trying to reclaim paintings they believed were taken from their families during the war.

Some people with long experience in the restitution of Jewish property contend that a common thread runs through this case and several others, including the current trial involving a Sotheby's auction last June of Hebrew books smuggled from Nazi Germany.

Art works that have been stored in attics, basements and monasteries for the past two generations, they say, may finally be surfacing because people believe that the passage of time has resolved difficult questions of ownership.

"I suspect it's happening because of the statute of limitations," said Benjamin Ferencz, a former Nuremberg prosecutor who was the director of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, which redistributed heirless Jewish property recovered after the war. "People who were inclined to conceal the possessions were under the impression that if they held them long enough, they would get a clear title of ownership."

Mr. Ferencz said he believed the Austrian government had been

wrong to keep the art works, most of which had been stored in a monastery near Vienna.

"They are asserting the right of the Austrian government to be the lawful successor to heirless Jewish property," he said. "In my opinion, that is neither legal nor ethical."

Simon Wiesenthal, the pursuer of Nazi war criminals who has been pressing the Austrian government since the 1960s to find an equitable way to distribute the art works, said he believed that Austria had procrastinated for similar reasons.

"Some officials were waiting for the time when the last survivor was dead," Mr. Wiesenthal said. "Because later, nobody would claim the property, and it would become property of the state."

For its part, the present Austrian government says that it not be blamed for any faults of its predecessors. "The Austrian government does not want to get rich from these objects," Mr. Aigner said. He said the proceeds would go to Jewish-Austrian groups or to a charity, such as Amnesty International.

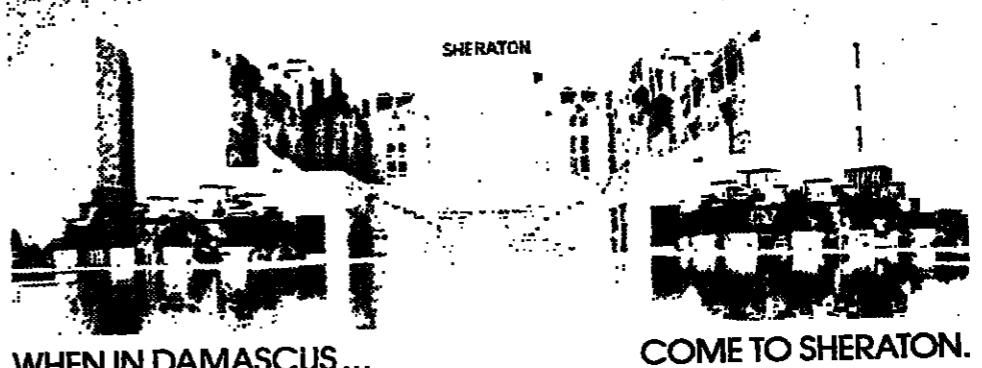
In the Sotheby's case, the man who said that he owned and therefore had the right to sell 59 rare Hebrew books and manuscripts contended that the chairman of a Berlin rabbinical seminary gave the books to him to own, if he could smuggle them from Germany. The seminary was closed by the Nazis in 1942.

The man who smuggled the books, Alexander Guttmann, an 82-year-old retired professor from Cincinnati, Ohio, said that he kept the books in his library for 40 years before offering them to Sotheby's. He said he never questioned his ownership of the books.

The New York state attorney general, Robert Abrams, has argued that the books were not Mr. Guttmann's to sell. The state has taken him and Sotheby's to court, charging Sotheby's with "persistent fraud and illegality" for the auction, which brought \$1.45 million.



U.S. Army Photo
Generals Eisenhower and Bradley, left, in 1945, inspecting art in a German salt mine.



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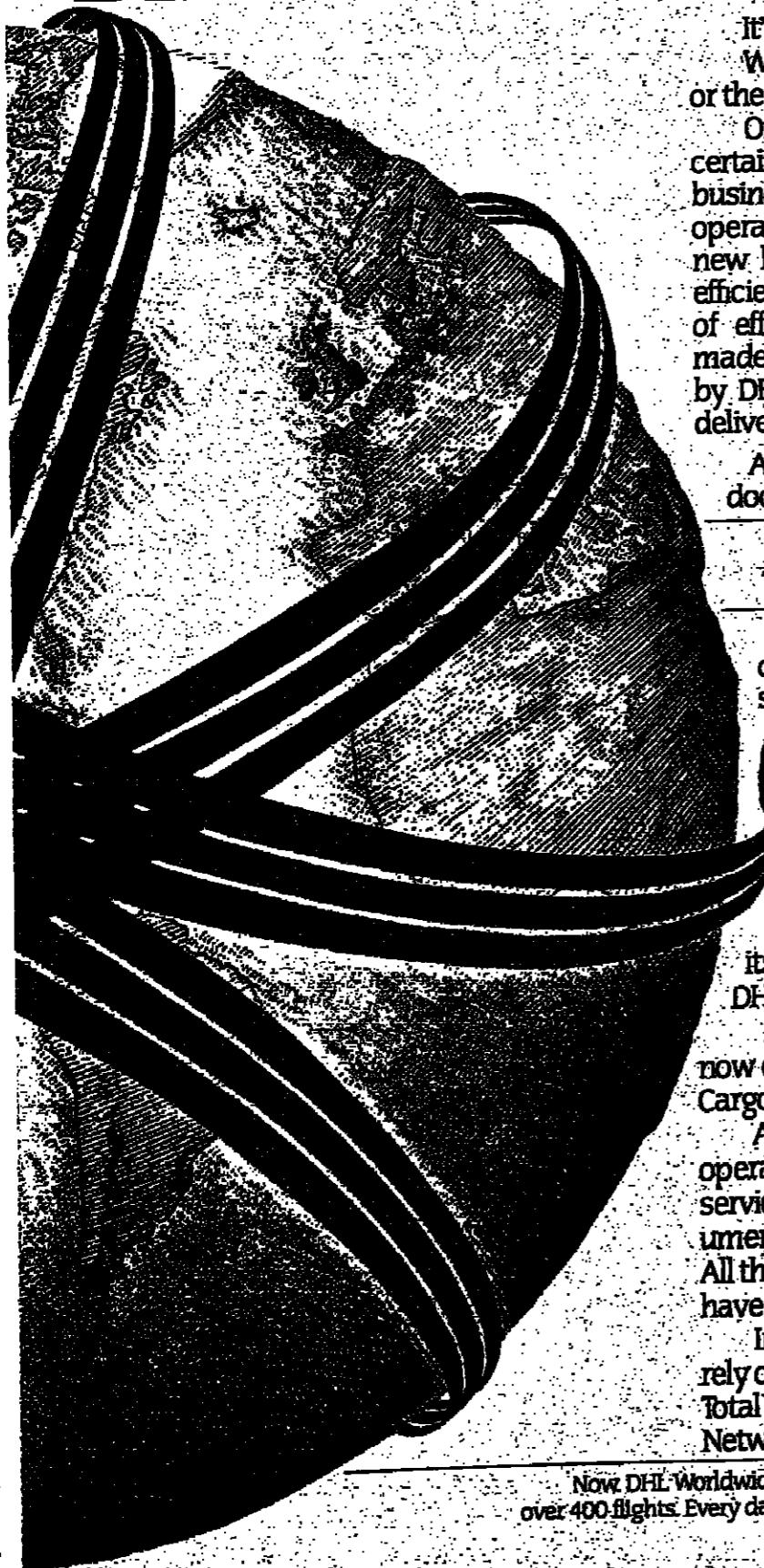
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Gibraltarians Grateful for Pact

Reopening of Border Seen as Victory for Human Concerns

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

LA LINEA DE LA CONCEPCION, Spain — Here in the lee of the Rock, on the Spanish side of the border beneath the powerfully upward thrusting mountain that is the British territory of Gibraltar, human concerns won over nationalism.

Residents reacted gratefully to an agreement between Spain and Britain last month to reopen the border by Feb. 15 to reunite families and revive a ravaged economy.

Franco closed the border in 1969 in an attempt to starve the British off what is known to both sides as the Rock, which sits on a tiny peninsula that Spain has long claimed. But it is this Spanish border town that appears to have suffered the most.

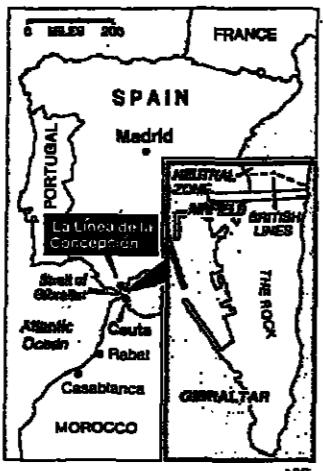
The population has shrunk from 100,000 people to 60,000, an estimated one-third of the work force is unemployed and drug smuggling is booming, with La Linea said to have become a conduit for heroin and hashish coming from the Middle East and Africa.

The economy once relied on servicing Gibraltar and many families straddle both sides of the border, but the only contact has been the limited pedestrian traffic permitted for the last two years.

"In the fight to vindicate the state, people were forgotten," the town's Socialist mayor, Antonio Diaz Laru, said.

"We were abandoned," he said.

"The only town in Spain to feel the



consequences. If the border closing had been necessary, it would have been all right, but the agreement is proof that the closure did not accomplish anything."

The agreement, signed in Brussels, is designed to end 15 years of bristling Spanish-British relations and win Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's approval of Spain's application to join the European Community.

For the first time Britain also began to talk over the sovereignty of Gibraltar, a move that Spain's prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, has seized as a diplomatic victory of his own. Britain has occupied Gibraltar since 1704, when a British and Dutch fleet seized it during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Roughly 25,000 people live on Gibraltar and the nexus between them and La Linea is several hundred yards of asphalt that passes through a series of gates and opposing customs houses. Only Spaniards and residents of Gibraltar are allowed to go through, and then just on foot and just once each day.

The Gibraltarians can bring back only limited amounts of gro-

ceries and the Spaniards can return with nothing. Spanish customs has been known to force Spanish youths to remove the Gibraltar-bought jeans they wear in an attempt to sneak them by.

"It's my land," Maria Pino Penal, a widow, said of her determination to stay on the Spanish side despite her happiness at having easier access to two daughters in Gibraltar, to whom she was carrying a cake.

Many residents hope the reopening will mean a return to jobs in the repair yard in Gibraltar and other businesses there, but Gibraltar's economy is itself suffering.

The mayor said the larger benefit for La Linea would be in providing services, including those for the tourists expected to return.

La Linea has always had the rough edge of a border town. A



Pedestrians cross the border from Spain into the British colony of Gibraltar.

The New York Times

not lessen the resolve of crossing Spaniards to someday regain Gibraltar.

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La Linea has always had the rough edge of a border town. A

visitor was invited by a parking lot attendant to a house on a back street to buy British military infrared binoculars. The binoculars turned out to be ordinary Japanese ones, but the front rooms of the house were filled with contraband Japanese radios and Kenyan elephant tusks, among other items.

But the smuggling has now turned more to drugs, particularly heroin. Crime, too, has grown.

A visitor had her purse snatched at a cafe just steps from the border.

On Saturday night, at the police station to report the robbery, she found drugged youths and a bar brawl there. A ragged drunkard pleaded to a policeman, "Go ahead and shoot me through the heart right here, and get it over with."

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Hong Kong Smugglers Step Up Trade in Children

Reuters

HONG KONG — Smugglers are running children from China into Hong Kong in high-powered speedboats, dragging them for easier handling and sometimes tossing them overboard to evade capture, police say.

The smugglers, who are known as "snakeheads," have stepped up their lucrative trade to reunite couples in Hong Kong with the offspring they left behind in China. Some of the children are only four years old.

Police and government officials say the smugglers are spreading rumors that an amnesty will be granted to illegal immigrants before the Chinese-British agreement handing the colony back to China in 1997 is signed on Dec. 19.

The Hong Kong government, which has repeatedly denied the

rumors, sends all illegal immigrants who are caught back to China.

The rackets charge up to \$2,000 a head and with an average load of 25 children crammed into a speedboat, the rewards match the risk, police say.

In the first 11 months of this year, security forces picked up more than 8,700 illegal immigrants on land and at sea, 120 of them children, according to government figures.

They caught more than 100 illegal immigrants, 79 of them children aged from 4 to 14, in the first four days of December.

In one incident, two girls drowned when a speedboat carrying 24 children collided with a patrol boat about one mile (1.6 kilometers) off the Chinese coast.

The smugglers operate out of villages along the Hong Kong coast.

They bring the speedboats in on trucks just before a run, according to Wally Murison, a police inspector who patrols the coast.

They can cover the mile across the bay in about 10 minutes.

John Turner, another police inspector, said the smugglers will throw a child into the sea to force the police to abandon the chase and pick him up.

Mr. Murison said that in one case last month, the smugglers jumped overboard to avoid arrest and the police had to bring a racing boat packed with children under control.

The smugglers "have radios that can tune into police wavelengths," Mr. Murison said. "They even have fishermen sitting on the pier counting the police boats out."

Police think that two gangs, each

linked to Chinese crime syndicates, control child smuggling to Hong Kong.

Regina Ip, principal assistant secretary for security, said the child smuggling stemmed from a policy dropped in 1980, under which Chinese who sneaked across the border and managed to reach an urban area of Hong Kong were allowed to stay.

Parents who had made the run were now contacting the smugglers to get their children out of China, she said.

Parents of the children picked up in the past week petitioned the government to let them stay. But the government has already started sending them back.

"It's a distasteful and horrible job breaking up families," Mr. Murison said.

Parents who had made the run were now contacting the smugglers to get their children out of China, she said.

New Swiss Road Tax May Bring Reprisals

Plan for Levies on Foreign Vehicles Infuriates Switzerland's Neighbors

United Press International

GENEVA — A new Swiss road tax threatens to bring reprisals from Switzerland's European neighbors and reduce revenues it was designed to increase.

At issue is the introduction of a new tax on foreign as well as domestic vehicles. It is due to come into effect on Jan. 1.

It means a tax of 30 Swiss francs (\$11.71) on any tourist driving a car on major Swiss highways, with other charges for buses and trucks.

But the Swiss now face retaliation from their infuriated European neighbors.

The scheme also has deepened an increasingly worrying split between the majority German-speakers of eastern Switzerland and the minority French-speakers in the west. The French-speaking cantons opposed the scheme but were outvoted in a referendum.

The original idea presented to Parliament was for an annual automobile toll for use of the four-lane highways and a tax on heavy vehicles on all roads.

The conservative majority argued that foreigners would pay the most, given Switzerland's geographical position at the crossroads of Europe. The annual highway toll for cars, 30 Swiss francs, will bring in around 300 million francs, with foreign tourists accounting for 230 million francs, the argument went.

Based on kilometers traveled, the separate tax on trucks and tour buses will raise 150 million francs, with 60 million francs paid by foreign vehicles, supporters of the measure estimated.

The government was opposed, as were road users' associations. But the people, the supreme authority under the Swiss system of direct democracy, narrowly supported the scheme in a referendum.

First to react was West Germany, which lodged a formal protest on the ground that the tolls violate a 1928 treaty on freedom of traffic. Italy followed, then France and the Benelux countries — Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Finland, which has a large trade with Libya and whose trucks drive there and back via Switzerland, voiced anger.

But the complaints may go beyond official protests.

Other European nations have warned that they will impose a retaliatory road tax on Swiss vehicles. The Swiss move about 20 million tons of truck freight a year abroad against just 400,000 tons coming into or through Switzerland.

Foreign truckers' unions threaten to disrupt frontier traffic with Switzerland.

Switzerland's tourism industry also fears repercussions. It particularly expects West Germans to stay away or use only country roads.

"This will really hurt the people in rural areas who voted for the tax because of their obsessive hatred of cars," the Swiss Automobile Club said.

Government officials concede there is a problem.

"But there is nothing at all we can do about it until the people change their minds in another referendum," said a Finance Ministry spokesman.

Various Swiss committees already have begun collecting signatures for another plebiscite. But it could take three or more years to arrange.

British Officials Deny Attempt to Coerce UNESCO

The Associated Press

PARIS — Britain's decision to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of 1985 unless there are further changes in the agency's operations is not an effort to blackmail the organization, British diplomatic sources said Monday.

The sources also said the move did not represent an attempt by any country or group of countries to establish or restore a dominant role in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Yuri Khilchevsky, the Soviet representative to UNESCO, said Thursday that the United States and Britain, in announcing they planned to leave, were trying to blackmail the organization and deadlock its activities.

The British sources briefed reporters on condition they not be further identified. They said that British ambassador to UNESCO, John Gordon, presented the organization's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, a four-page letter on Friday from the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, outlining the reasons for the British decision.

The sources said that Mr. M'Bow made no comment on the letter, copies of which were distributed at the briefing in a UNESCO meeting hall. They said they expected him to reply at a later date.

JOHNSON

ARTS / LEISURE

Michael Kamen and 'Classical' Pop

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the '60s some Juilliard students who had been playing in various organizations with "ensemble" in the name decided to form the New York Rock and Roll Ensemble. They played oboes instead of saxophones, gave rock rhythm a baroque feel and wore tails on stage. It was meant as a joke. But people said, "How interesting!" Producer Jerry Wexler told them, "You guys play all the right notes on the wrong instruments."

In the '70s, David Bowie hired the brilliant jazz saxophonist David Sanborn. The Pink Floyd made "The Wall" and "The Final Cut" in the '80s, intellectual albums with social and political commentary and symphonic orchestration.

There is one common thread woven through all of this "smart rock," Michael Kamen.

Now 36, Kamen came to London for two weeks' two years ago and is still there. "One thing just seemed to lead to another," he's

made it a point always to avoid the "right" instruments. "It's just a matter of getting the desired effect. When I play the oboe it fills my head like a saxophone. I still hire myself out on oboe from time to time."

He has just completed writing and recording the score, including himself on oboe, for "Brazil," Monte Python animator Terry Gilliam's soon-to-be-released \$15-million feature film. He is negotiating with a major director for another film, lives in a luxurious townhouse in Holland Park and the word "hot" could be used to describe his career.

While attending New York's Music and Art high school, Kamen played folk guitar in Washington Square, then got hooked on rhythm and blues through Junior Walker, and Sam and Dave. After Juilliard, he went out on the road for eight years as keyboardist with the New York Rock Ensemble (he simplified the name): "I could have easily wound up being buried as an oboist in a woodwind quintet, but here I was participating in a vibrant bit of the culture. I was out on the road touring the country with a rock band in the '60s, right at the time when you were supposed to be out on the road touring the country with a rock band."

Although he liked the pop star ego trip, he also had this idea that he was making music that was connected somehow to the great masters. "It was no different for me to be playing a rock tune from a Bach invention. It was inventive. It was the new order of music. Broadway shows were just verboten, out of the question. I considered them sleazy and cheesy junk. All of them sounded the same to me like the ending of a Beethoven symphony. Come off it, Ludwig, stop already. Contemporary 'serious' music I never took seriously. You know, they'd draw a line on a piece of paper and you'd ask how long

it took to make it."

One day he had this idea that he was making music that was connected somehow to the great masters.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland —

Writer Georges Simenon, 81, is making a full recovery following an operation last Friday, his secretary said Monday. The reason for the operation was not disclosed.

Writer Recovering

United Press International

should I hold it and they'd say, "about an inch." The real serious music for me is rock."

In the early '70s, the New York Rock Ensemble, with Sanborn on saxophone, made a record which was "less than earth-shaking," and so when Kamen was offered a hush-hush score to write for the Harkness company, he thought: "Why not? Rock had become too easy. I decided my time with rock was over. I'll become a composer. I'll write music that reflects what people respond to, only I'll write it for symphony orchestra."

But David Bowie attended the opening of the ballet, met Kamen afterwards and Kamen became his musical director. He brought Sanborn on board. After that Kamen wrote film scores, produced and arranged records and was called in to arrange when the Pink Floyd wanted some symphony orchestra textures for "The Wall." He produced the music for the film of the record, then produced "The Final Cut," which he calls "a more relevant version of 'The Wall.'"

"Maggie Thatcher had invaded the Falklands and there were all sorts of crazy things going on. Roger Waters, of Pink Floyd, and I would discuss it in the morning. Why did we fight World War II? Whatever happened to the postwar dream?" A lot of that found its way onto "The Final Cut."

"But rock has turned into entertainment again. I can no longer say for sure that rock is the wave of the future. It's still alive, but it's the same energy as 10 years ago. I remember Bowie talking about pop culture being disposable and that rock records would eventually be released on newspaper, the record of the day. It's practically there."

He's worked with some of the best musicians alive — from classical violinist and fellow Juilliard student Pinchas Zukerman to David Sanborn, and a tour last summer with Waters and Eric Clapton on guitar, was: "chilling. Eric is a breed apart. Supporting him, you feel like learning on every note he plays. It just drops out of him. Playing piano on stage with Eric Clapton was one of the high points of my musical career."

He describes Gilliam's film, for

which he has written more than two hours of music, as "a sort of '1984' as if the book had never been written. It's a comedy about this low-level schemer who works in a city that looks like Brasilia. The song 'Brazil' represents the last beautiful thing in the world to him. He has dreams — he can fly, he's got hair, he wears armor. His fantasy girl wears flowing white gowns, has long blonde hair and calls out to him in the clouds. In real life his dream girl turns out to be a batch guerrilla truck driver. Then his plumbing breaks down, and a renegade heating engineer played by Robert De Niro comes on the scene and starts gumming up the works."

A cleaning woman gets shot in the eye glasses like that famous shot in Eisenstein's film "Battleship Potemkin." Gilliam's film is full of quotes. Kamen's music also quotes — from TV commercials to "Gone With the Wind" to Baroque canons. Kamen sees himself as having a direct connection to the music of the 13th century: "Pop music is myopic, it doesn't look back enough. It could benefit by some tradition."

He is writing a saxophone concerto for David Sanborn, whom he considers "one of the most complete musicians on the planet. The sax is sort of the bastard child of the orchestra. I've been thinking that I represent a new breed of composer with a foot in both camps, dealing with the essence of both pop and classical music. So I've decided to demonstrate that to myself."

A Solti Celebration Of 'Rosenkavalier'

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir Georg Solti has returned to the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, 25 years to the day since his first appearance there, conducting a new production of the opera of his debut, "Der Rosenkavalier."

But David Bowie attended the opening of the ballet, met Kamen afterwards and Kamen became his musical director. He brought Sanborn on board. After that Kamen wrote film scores, produced and arranged records and was called in to arrange when the Pink Floyd wanted some symphony orchestra textures for "The Wall." He produced the music for the film of the record, then produced "The Final Cut," which he calls "a more relevant version of 'The Wall.'"

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He's worked with some of the best musicians alive — from classical violinist and fellow Juilliard student Pinchas Zukerman to David Sanborn, and a tour last summer with Waters and Eric Clapton on guitar, was: "chilling. Eric is a breed apart. Supporting him, you feel like learning on every note he plays. It just drops out of him. Playing piano on stage with Eric Clapton was one of the high points of my musical career."

He describes Gilliam's film, for

which he has written more than two hours of music, as "a sort of '1984' as if the book had never been written. It's a comedy about this low-level schemer who works in a city that looks like Brasilia. The song 'Brazil' represents the last beautiful thing in the world to him. He has dreams — he can fly, he's got hair, he wears armor. His fantasy girl wears flowing white gowns, has long blonde hair and calls out to him in the clouds. In real life his dream girl turns out to be a batch guerrilla truck driver. Then his plumbing breaks down, and a renegade heating engineer played by Robert De Niro comes on the scene and starts gumming up the works."

A cleaning woman gets shot in the eye glasses like that famous shot in Eisenstein's film "Battleship Potemkin." Gilliam's film is full of quotes. Kamen's music also quotes — from TV commercials to "Gone With the Wind" to Baroque canons. Kamen sees himself as having a direct connection to the music of the 13th century: "Pop music is myopic, it doesn't look back enough. It could benefit by some tradition."

He is writing a saxophone concerto for David Sanborn, whom he considers "one of the most complete musicians on the planet. The sax is sort of the bastard child of the orchestra. I've been thinking that I represent a new breed of composer with a foot in both camps, dealing with the essence of both pop and classical music. So I've decided to demonstrate that to myself."

The challenge is stoutly met in this new production, most notably by Kiri Te Kanawa in her first London Marschallini, touchingly feminine, vocally and personally radiant, leaving only a more pointed articulation of the German text to be desired, along with more suggestion of spontaneity. Her attitudes, movements, gestures and facial expression, while wholly

admirable, give a studied impression.

The Octavian is Agnes Baltsa, much applauded in the role in Salzburg last summer, a thoroughly accomplished characterization and vocally impeccable, if curiously wanting in charm. Aage Haugland is the vocally and physically gigantic Ochs, a memorably garrulous impersonation. The surprise of the casting is the American Barbara Bonney, well known in German houses but new here, as an enchantingly vulnerable Sophie, as lovely to hear in the role's awesomely high tessitura as she is to behold.

The vitally important secondary roles are all strongly cast, especially the conspiratorial Valzacchi and Annina by Robert Tear and Cynthia Batten and the Italian tenor by Yordi Ramiro, a Mexican well known elsewhere, but also making a London debut as a last-minute substitute for Dennis O'Neill.

A curious thing about this production is the absence of a single German, Austrian or Swiss, England, Scotland, Wales, Norway, Greece, New Zealand, Australia, Mexico and the United States are all represented, but not a native German-speaker — or singer — in the lot. In a manner hard to define it makes a difference. But, given all that is so admirable, not much.

Americans Are Among Olivier Award Winners

United Press International

LONDON — Two Americans and a transplanted Broadway musical won "Lury" awards — newly named after Lord Laurence Olivier — Sunday in the British stage equivalent of Broadway's Tony awards.

New Yorker David Merrick's "42nd Street" won the statuette as the year's best musical. Tim Flavin of Texas was the "most promising newcomer" for starring in a second Broadway transplant, "On Your Toes." Arthur Mitchell of the Harlem Dance Theater was cited for the best new dance production for "Giselle."

DOONESBURY



Yuletide is Party Time in New York

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Always a fast social lane, New York this time of year becomes party town. It is worse than Monte Carlo in season, with people running from cocktail parties to big, black-tie galas.

The most extravagant affair was the recent Metropolitan Museum of Art party for the opening of its new fashion exhibition, "Man and

HEBE DORSEY

the Horse." Guests ate off gray flannel tablecloths in a Scottish lodge decor.

But the atmosphere has changed. The Metropolitan party, which is increasingly sponsored by fashion designers, is drawing a lot more Seventh Avenue types. This year, they clearly dominated the scene, with both Perry Ellis and Ralph Lauren in the receiving line, next to the hostess, Pat Buckley.

Oddly enough, this trend started with France's Pierre Cardin, who sponsored the Belle Epoque gala two years ago, followed by Yves Saint Laurent, with his retrospective last year. Now, American designers have zeroed in on this occasion, making it their favorite — and clearly commercial — platform. We are a long way from the days when Jacqueline Onassis was the ball chairwoman of the Met's Russian costume exhibit, drawing New York's top society as well as the diplomatic corps.

Now Onassis, who is an editor at Doubleday, has moved over to a higher-brow crowd. She recently attended the New York Public Library Literary Lions dinner, which brought \$250,000 to the library. Among the guests were Mike Nichols, Gordon Getty and 22 writers, who were decorated with gold leaf on their head medals.

On a lesser scale, Diana Von Furstenberg gave a party at Régine's after the opening of her Fifth Avenue boutique. This drew the likes of Philippe Junot, the former husband of Princess Caroline of Monaco, who is still escorting royalty — this time, Archduchess Sofia of Austria.

Cancer is a favorite charity and cancer benefits are abundant. At a recent reception and auction at

Christie's for the American-Italian Foundation for Cancer Research, the goodies auctioned off included a week at Marchese Fiamma di San Giuliano's castle in Sicily and two days at Count Alberto Morone Cizzano's hunting lodge near Turin.

Then you have parties given by Europeans for Europeans, such as the one thrown by the publisher Massimo Gargia for the so-called "Best" awards, which go to 10 best-dressed men and women in the world — all chosen on rather hazy standards. This party, which is largely ignored by New Yorkers, invariably attracts an odd mixture of fashion designers, deposited royalty and what somebody wickedly called "Eurotrash."

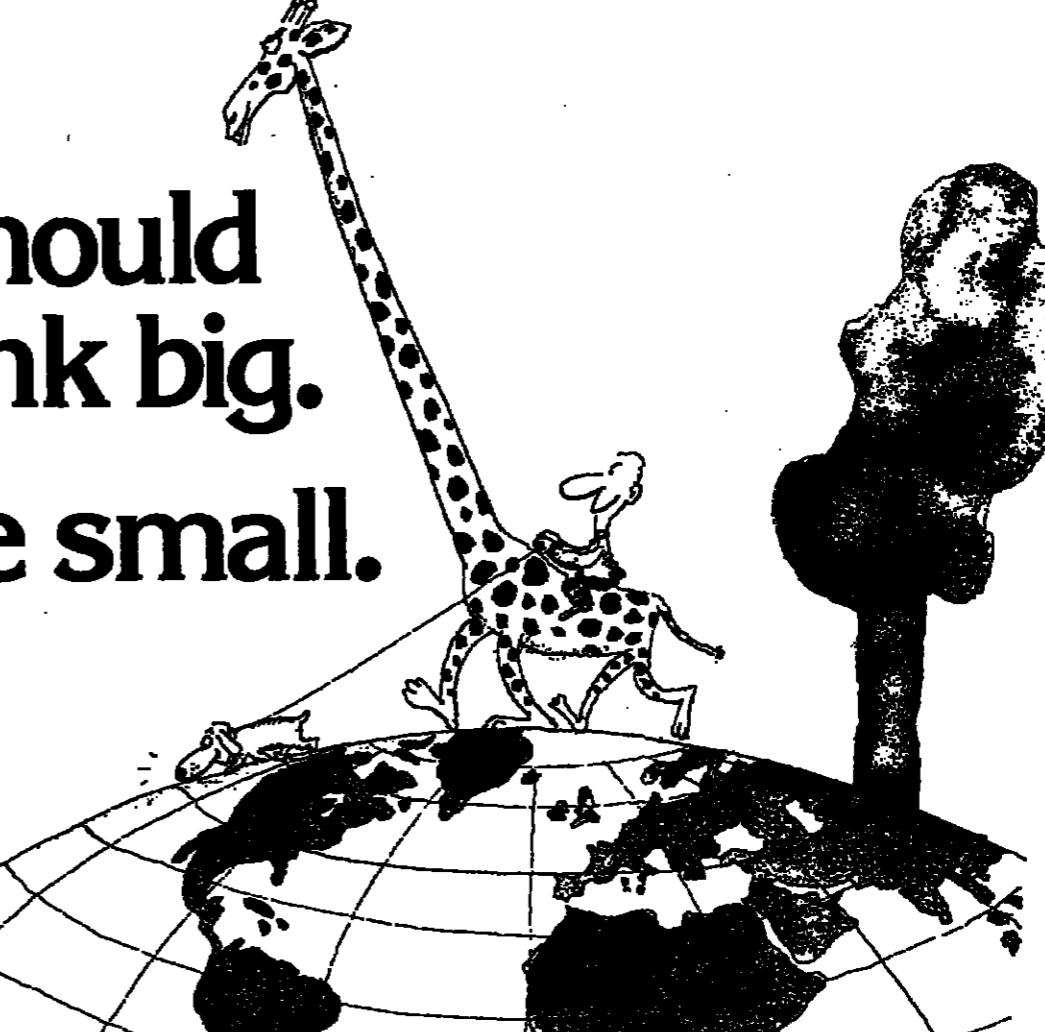
The clearest fashion message at all these parties is that color is back — and none too soon after a year of lugubrious black dresses. Red was a favorite at the Met gala where it was worn by Doris Brynnier, in a Valentine clear and courageous red, Mica Ertegun, in a 10-year-old Madame Gres gown and Denise Brant-Hale in a full-skirted and romantic concoction by the Irish designer, Sybil Connolly.

Women who did not quite dare wore half black and half red dresses. Nancy Kissinger stood out in a black Saint Laurent sheath, across the waist with turquoise and salmon sashes.

A few people are still entertaining at home, as Nan Kempner recently did with a buffet luncheon for 60 international guests. But good chefs are a rare commodity here and people prefer to go to Mortimer's, a restaurant on the upper East Side which is elegant in a casual way. This is where Mary and Swift Lazar, Mica and Ahmed Ertegun, and Casey and Abe Ribicoff gave a joint election party. More recently, Valentino had 32 of his friends for Sunday night dinner.

The Rome designer, who just spent two weeks in New York, had dinner with Diana Vreeland and spent the weekend at the Kissinger's Connecticut home. He plans to move his boutique from Fifth Avenue to fashion-hot Madison Avenue, where he will be next to Giorgio Armani. He also bought an apartment in the same building as Oscar de la Renta.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
United Press International
LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Writer Georges Simenon, 81, is making a full recovery following an operation last Friday, his secretary said Monday. The reason for the operation was not disclosed.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Food for Northern Thought

Alphabet soup doesn't have to be dull. The OECD has a Development Assistance Committee (DAC) within which the richer nations try to concert their attitudes toward the explosive problem of official development aid (ODA). The latest report by its chairman and secretariat gives food for thought, partly appetizing, partly not.

Government aid by the North to the South amounts to all of 0.36 percent of the income of the rich. So the average northern citizen provides not quite \$40 a year — perhaps the price of a tank of gasoline. This princely sum shows small sign of rising. If it comforts anyone, the East European bloc, for all its claims, gives only 0.17 percent of its income — but then not many people there have a gasoline tank to fill.

We suggested in this space on Nov. 7 that the best argument for persuading people to give more aid is not that it promptly rewards the donor but that it is right. This is found to be supported by opinion surveys: in most countries, people support aid primarily on humanitarian grounds. The DAC secretariat detects no particular "aid weariness" among taxpayers, despite the present recession.

The crisis in Africa looms large. Problems of continuing high population growth, low efficiency everywhere and political schism (tribalism, to put it starkly) have been compounded by prolonged drought. The DAC chairman nonetheless sees some hope, from the only source from which real hope can

spring: The economic policies of the African governments are becoming more rational. How soon this will raise living standards, rather than simply slow down the descent to starvation, is not clear. But any sign of better policy must be welcomed — and nurtured — by the rich countries. It shows that giving aid is not like pouring water into sand.

We are told of substantial support, in principle, for the World Bank's effort to strengthen help for Africa, but practice may fall short of official rhetoric. The concept of a new special fund — originally \$2 billion over the next three years, but now being thought of as nearer \$1 billion — is in difficulty, particularly from Washington. It would be a lot better if America's attack on UNESCO were accompanied by a decision to contribute more to the multilateral institutions that genuinely help the poor. Other rich countries should not hang back, but get on with the job and put America to shame.

An interesting suggestion is that over-indebted poor countries that have to draw up emergency stabilization programs with the IMF should simultaneously take parallel action with the World Bank, devising longer-term programs to improve productive structures and ensure outside development finance over a number of years. Debtors entering the dark tunnel would then see light at the end — and not have to pile on austerity until it becomes counterproductive.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Arafat Equivocates Again

Yasser Arafat did his usual deft job of maneuvering at the meeting of the PLO's governing body, the Palestine National Council, in Amman. The question had been whether he would dare to split the movement — to divorce the part that conceivably might attempt to negotiate a settlement with Israel from the part that demands the dissolution of Israel. His characteristic answer was to equivocate.

A Hussein-type negotiating approach would have forced upon Israel a showdown between its own moderate (Labor) and rejectionist (Likud) tendencies. To help avert such a showdown was perhaps a principal reason why Israel refused to let West Bank delegates go to Amman; West Bankers feel the weight of the occupation most keenly, and lean toward getting on with talks. In any event, Jordan refused a visa to an Israeli Arab member (Labor) of the Knesset who, it is reported, hoped to tell the PNC it must stop calling for the destruction of Israel. Things are tight all over.

While challenging Syria by convening the PNC, however, Mr. Arafat propitiated it (and some of his Palestinian critics) by adopting the Syrian political program. King Hussein had urged Palestinians to take a "fresh approach" based on the territory-for-peace Resolution 242 of the United Nations. But Chairman Arafat said no, endorsing the one approach — an international conference with Soviet parti-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Look Back at Grenada

Critics of the Grenada invasion need to acknowledge its constructive sequel. A year and a month after the intervention, Grenada has held its first election since 1976. The victory of former Prime Minister Herbert Blaize restores the status quo ante. After a terrible decade of right-wing, then left-wing, misrule, Grenadians have been helped back to the center under a leader congenial to Washington.

This was not a coerced choice. Most of the 10,000 inhabitants of the island welcomed America's intervention as a deliverance. Most U.S. forces were withdrawn a year ago, leaving a remnant of 250 to train the police. Considering only these facts, it is outlandish to compare Grenada to Afghanistan, where five years of ruthless Soviet occupation have yielded thousands of dead and millions of refugees.

This drift could have been much more creditable if the United States had kept an ambassador and a CIA agent on the island. They might also have better explored the latter-day overtures from Mr. Bishop, which were too swiftly dismissed Washington.

But, nobly, the line of American objectives ended with the desire to return Grenada back toward democracy. That has now been done. The job carries with it an obligation to help Grenada revitalize a battered economy.

Justified or not, well presented or not, the chapter ends on a welcome note. However, the larger book on interventions, right and wrong, continues to be written.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR DEC. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Rugby Lesson for "Gridiron" LONDON — Soon before the foremost inter-collegiate event of the year in England, the contest between Oxford and Cambridge, British Rugby football circles anticipate with interest the Canadian Rugby match in New York [on Dec. 11] between the Hamilton "Tigers" and Ottawa University. Mindful that there have been over thirty deaths on the American "gridiron" this season, experts commend the New York Herald's sponsorship of this contest, expressing the hope that it may help bring about the "reformation" of the American style of play, so as to render the game less dangerous. Said Charles J. B. Marritt, secretary of England's Rugby Union, "It is an excellent idea that American collegians and the public should have such an opportunity of seeing the Rugby game played."

1934: Nobel Prizes Awarded in Oslo OSLO — Two of the most notable promoters of peace through disarmament — Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, and Sir Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion" — were awarded the Nobel Prizes for Peace, for 1934 and 1933, respectively, at the ceremony held here [on Dec. 10]. "Those who feel ill at ease because the Reich is arming should ask themselves why the Reich is arming," Mr. Henderson said. He affirmed his confidence in the Disarmament Conference, which, he added, "is still alive, and the day it dies will be a sad one for us all." The other Nobel prizewinners were Luigi Pirandello for literature; the three Americans, George Minot, William P. Murphy and George H. Whipple, for physiology and medicine; and the American, Harold C. Urey, for chemistry.

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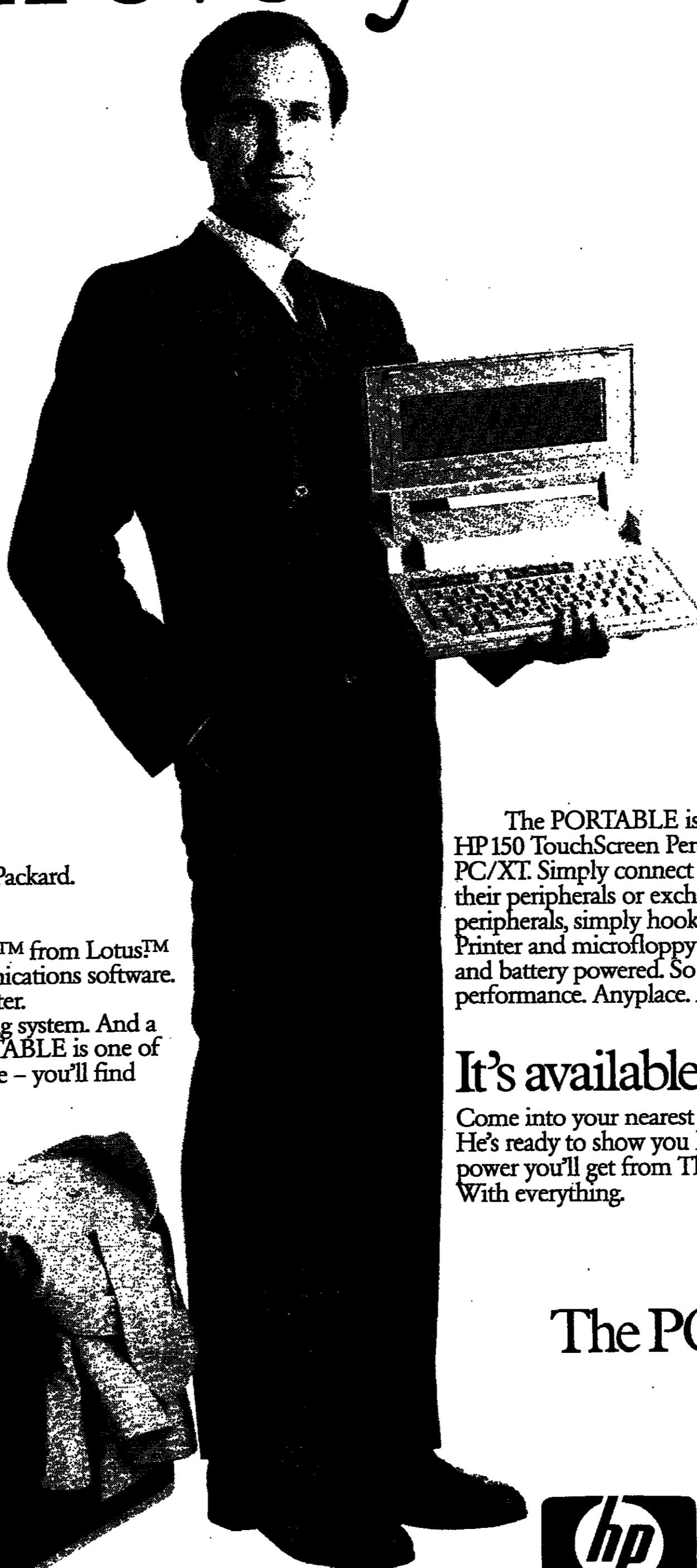
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How The Morgan Bank's financial analysts help clients solve complex problems



Shown at an appliance manufacturer in France are Morgan analysts Lam Nguyen-Phuong, London; Herbert Lohneiss, Frankfurt; Sybille Wenger-Schneider, Paris; Terry Eccles, New York-based head of the bank's financial analysis in Europe; Jonathan Engel, Brussels.

International companies, big and small, face challenging financial questions when planning growth strategies. Many of them turn to the Financial Analysis Department at The Morgan Bank for answers which are both knowledgeable and creative.

This department has more than 100 financial analysts and advisors based in 18 countries around the world. These professionals know their clients' finances and businesses. They also know the industries and countries in which their clients operate. No other bank or consulting firm can match this special resource, and its unique combination of business, strategic, and financial expertise.

The global structure of the department means each member of the team can call upon relevant experience and information sources throughout the network to arrive at creative and well-informed solutions to the client's problems.

Here are some recent examples of how we help clients with strategic financial planning.

□ An expanding French food company identified a prospective acquisition in the U.S. We answered these four key questions for them: What is the outlook for our target company? How much is it worth? How leveraged can it be and still be independently financed? What would the acquisition do to our own financial structure?

□ A U.S. multinational asked us about listing one of its subsidiaries on the German stock exchange: How receptive will the market be to a preferred issue? What is the likely market value of our common stock?

□ A U.K. company contemplating major changes in its business and financial strategy asked us to advise them on the following issues: How do different capital markets perceive our company? How do we go about improving these perceptions? Given our strategic objectives, expected financial condition, and market perceptions, what is our optimal mix of various debt and equity securities?

□ A privately-held Belgian company plan-

ning to change its group structure asked us to value its U.S. subsidiary for tax purposes.

□ A U.S. company wanting to export to Europe asked us to look at the following questions for nine different countries: What is the market demand for our product in the next few years? What are typical contract terms? Who are the major potential customers? What local characteristics should we be sensitive to in order to improve our chances of success?

□ A German industrial company balked at the asking price of an acquisition candidate. They wanted to know: How do our perception of value and theirs differ? What would be a fair price? How should we finance the deal?

For more on how we might help you answer strategic financial questions like these, talk with the Morgan banker who calls on your company, or write to Terence C. Eccles, Vice President, Financial Analysis Department, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015. Member FDIC

The Morgan Bank

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Herald Tribune

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Computer Trading Offered As Answer to Pit Congestion

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is the "electronic outcry" system of futures trading the answer to the increasing congestion on exchange floors, the costly rise in errors in order executions, and the industry's shrinking profitability? Of course, say the officers of the first fully automated futures market, Intex, the International Futures Exchange (Bermuda) Ltd., which began operating Oct. 25. Obviously, officials at the other exchanges think otherwise.

Futures brokers, the group most affected by the problems at the exchanges, say they would prefer to withhold comment a while longer. But many top futures brokerage houses have bought Intex seats.

"Everybody in the industry knows that the traditional system of trading futures by open outcry and hand signal is growing increasingly unworkable and that sooner or later the exchanges will have to move into the 20th century or face a complete breakdown," said Eugene M. Grummer, Intex's chairman.

Basically, the Intex computer system matches the bids and offers for futures and confirms the prices at which they are executed on the screens of participating traders and brokers, who may then obtain a paper copy of the transaction on their office or home printers.

David W. Graves, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the Bermuda-based exchange, which also has offices in New York, said that Intex's system offered brokers and traders several distinct advantages. "First off, whether the broker or trader is operating in a major city or in his snowed-in ranch in Montana, he can use his computer to get swift execution and confirmation of his order on Intex," Mr. Graves said. "In effect, we are bringing the market to the user."

Because Intex's computers "stack" all orders, no order can be bypassed or go unfilled, he said. Most important, all parties can see the "book" of bids and offers as well as the size of the orders on their screens for each price level.

"Intex's system locks in the price and time at which every trade was executed, so we avoid disputes over the sequence of execution," Mr. Graves said. "Every order, whether for one contract or a hundred, is executed in order. While stop-loss orders can be entered, our computers do not reveal where the trader's stops have been placed. Finally, our 'electronic outcry' system virtually eliminates the chance for error."

Mr. Grummer added that the rising number of errors, which he attributed to both the increase in volume and congestion in the trading pits, often meant the difference between a broker's profit and loss. "Because we live in an increasingly litigious society, these out-trades, our industry's euphemism for errors, not only are costly to correct, but in many, many cases involve costly legal expenses as well," he said.

But why base Intex in Bermuda? "When we began organizing the exchange several years ago, there was a different climate in Washington," Mr. Grummer said. "Then, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission indicated that it would take many years before they could rule on so innovative a trading system. Bermuda offered us first-rate communications and access to the London commodity markets. We do all our clearing through London's International Commodity Clearing House."

Asked to comment on these assertions, David T. Johnston, senior vice president and a director of E.F. Hutton & Co., voiced a view held by many brokers. "Liquidity will determine whether Intex sinks or swims," Mr. Johnston said. "Roughly half of an exchange's floor population consists of brokers who stand ready to take positions for their own account, be it for a few minutes or longer. They create the liquidity and, most important today, these brokers are making it possible for the markets to handle the

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Dec. 10, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	\$	E	D.M.	F.F.	£.U.	Chfr.	BF.	SEK	Yen
Amsterdam	3.49	4.20	112.03	36.45	0.783	5.608	136.74	147.00	80.00
Brussels	3.28	4.79	26.13	5.75	0.783	5.265	121.50	125.00	78.00
Frankfurt	3.02	3.72	—	—	—	—	106.44	106.45	78.00
London	3.02	3.73	—	—	—	—	107.00	107.00	78.00
Milan	3.02	3.73	—	—	—	—	114.00	229.00	78.00
Paris	3.02	3.73	—	—	—	—	109.00	109.00	78.00
New York (c)	1.202	3.925	9.49	1,000.00	0.782	62.078	242.75	242.75	78.00
Paris	9.479	11.975	—	—	—	—	42.00	42.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
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Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
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Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
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Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
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Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
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Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Paris	2.544	3.692	22.19	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	78.00
Tokyo	2.544	3.692	22.19						

NYSE Most Actives									
Dow Jones Averages					NYSE Index				
Open High Low Last Chg					Previous High Low Close Today 3 P.M.				
Indices					Composite				
Transport					Industrials				
Utilities					Transport				
Finance					Finance				
Total Issues					Total Issues				
New Highs					New Highs				
New Lows					New Lows				
Advanced					Advanced				
Declined					Declined				
Unchanged					Unchanged				
Total Issues					Total Issues				
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New Lows					New Lows				
Advanced					Advanced				
Declined					Declined				
Unchanged					Unchanged				
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Advanced					Advanced				
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Unchanged									

Over-the-Counter

Dec. 10

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Dec. 10

Sales in 100s				Net 3 P.M. Chg/c		Sales in 100s				Net 3 P.M. Chg/c	
A						B					
FG	6	17	163	17	+ 16	BstrDg	15	8	702	8	+ 16
SK	106	152	15	15	- 15	BstrFc	174	13%	134	14	- 13%
ScadnR	81	17	162	162	- 16	BreeCo	92	10	95	92	- 10
Scadn	208	22	239	234	- 5	Breno	24	41	39	50	- 5
Scaln	27	9	9	9	- 9	BryTom	162	4	242	4	- 4
ScalnRoy	20	1.1	705	181	- 181	Bruno	28	1.6	168	18%	- 17%
ScalnLo	262	41	614	614	- 6	BuildTr	19	19	19	19	- 19
Scaln	107	61	61	61	- 6	BurCl	132	17	162	162	- 17
Scaln	96	52	52	52	- 5	Burnh	1.8e	1.0	102	7%	- 17%
Scaln	97	37	37	37	- 3	BurnBr	8	16%	162	162	- 16
Scaln	80	57	274	14	- 132	SMA	1.94	4.1	147%	475	- 475
Scaln	15	24	23	23	- 2	Business	103	4%	372	4	- 4
Scaln	1.0e	1.0	109	8%	- 10						
Scaln	92	81	76	76	- 7						
Scaln	1.1	1	254	254	- 2						
Scaln	372	41	6	6	- 6						
Scaln	25	1.1	55	22	- 22						
Scaln	226	13	268	31	- 3						
Scaln	1.1	1	25	17	- 17						
Scaln	253	71	74	74	- 7						
Scaln	15	14	14	14	- 14						
Scaln	40	2.4	67	66	- 1						
Scaln	24	1.9	215	215	- 2						
Scaln	520	29	29	29	- 2						
Scaln	521	51	51	51	- 5						
Scaln	484	71	64	64	- 6						
Scaln	40	2.1	85	82	- 3						
Scaln	148	56	56	56	- 6						
Scaln	27	61	61	61	- 6						
Scaln	36	12	11	11	- 1						
Scaln	97	61	61	61	- 6						
Scaln	46	4.5	124	134	- 12						
Scaln	1.4e	1	56	62	- 6						
Scaln	73	31	31	31	- 1						
Scaln	40e	4.4	145	161	- 16						
Scaln	16	17	17	17	- 1						
Scaln	48	28	28	28	- 1						
Scaln	373	29	29	29	- 1						
Scaln	1.02	5.6	246	214	- 17						
Scaln	1.08	5.5	142	142	- 1						
Scaln	1.08	5.5	142	142	- 1						
Scaln	1.08	5.5	142	142	- 1						
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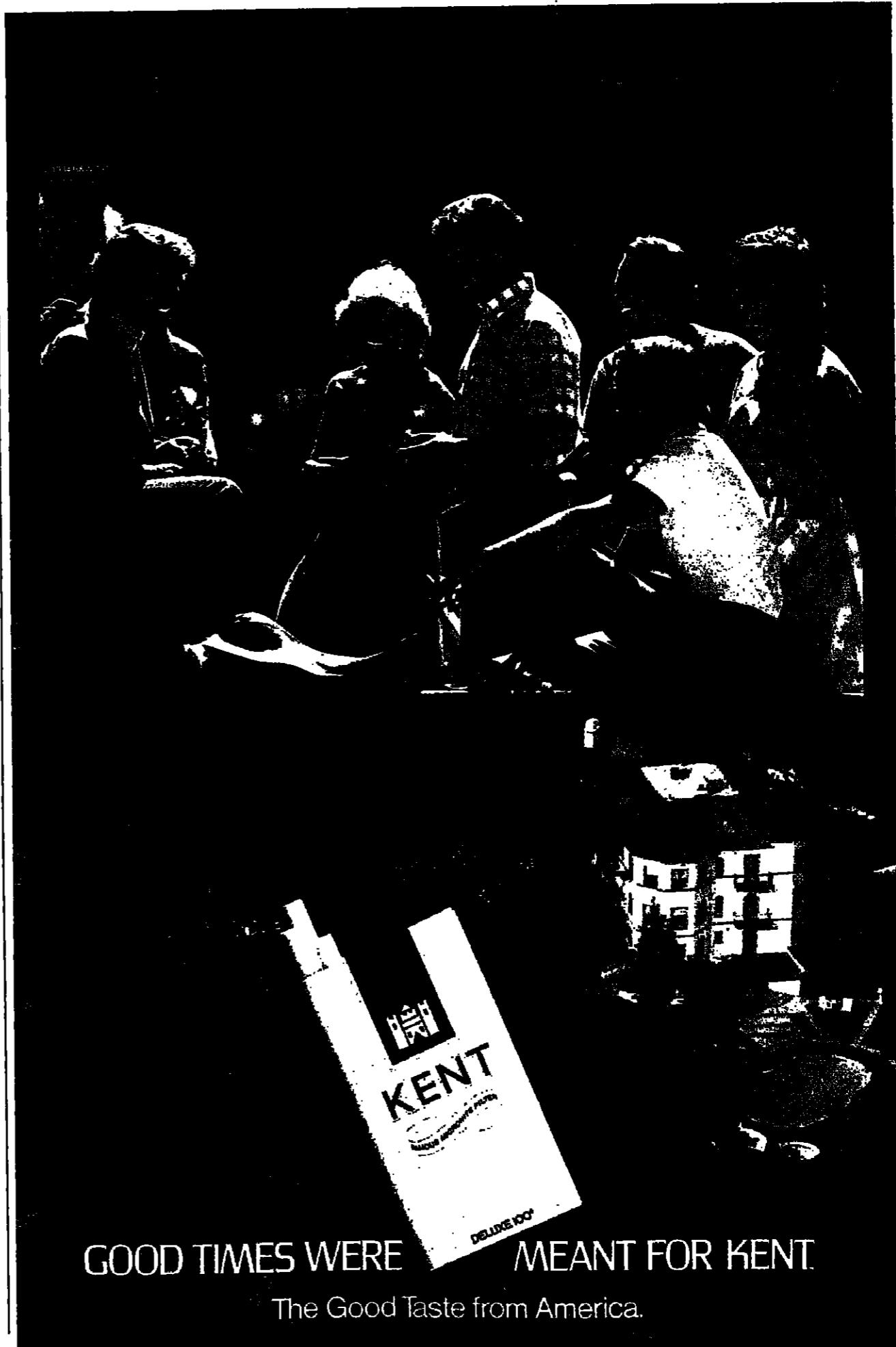
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1984

Your Danish Business Contact



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GOOD TIMES WERE MEANT FOR KENT.

SPORTS



Redskin Quarterback Joe Theismann, sacked eight times: 'It was like a heavyweight fight.'

Redskins Nip Cowboys, 30-28, Take Division Lead

The Associated Press

IRVING, Texas — Running back John Riggins, hospitalized with a bad back six days ago, balled out yard for a fourth-quarter touchdown Sunday, giving Washington a 30-28 victory over Dallas and the lead in the National Conference Eastern Division.

The 10-5 Redskins will host St. Louis (9-6) Sunday with the championship on the line. The Cowboys, 9-6 and still alive for a wild-card berth in the National Football League playoffs, finish the regular season Monday night in Miami.

Riggins, who had run only three plays in Washington's last three games, rushed for 111 yards.

Washington trailed at halftime, 21-6, but rallied on a 17-point third-quarter explosion. After Darrell Green picked off a Danny White pass and returned it 32 yards for a touchdown, a fumbled kickoff return by the Cowboys' Chuck McSwain set up a 22-yard scoring pass from Joe Theismann to Calvin Muhammad. Then Tim Newsome's fumble at the Dallas 23 allowed Mark Moseley to kick a field goal that gave the Redskins a 23-21 lead.

But quarterback White soon gave the defending NFC East champions another score — on a perfectly timed 43-yard TD pass to Tony Hill early in the fourth quarter. White had hit Hill with a 26-yarder, on a 3d-and-20 situation, to keep the 83-yard scoring drive alive.

But Washington then rolled 55 yards, including Art Monk's 18-yard reverse, which set up Riggins' deciding touchdown with 6:34 to play.

The Cowboys fired their last shot on a 4th and 11 from their own 28. Ron Springs was open over the middle but slipped, and White's pass fell harmlessly with 1:17 to play.

Theismann was sacked eight times for 57 yards in losses, but completed 17 of 31 passes for 205 yards. "It was like a heavyweight fight," said the winning quarterback. "It was

two teams going head-to-head, blitz-to-blitz. That's the way it should be. You still have to beat the Cowboys to win the division."

White, who was sacked five times, hit 22 of 42 passes for 327 yards and four touchdowns.

It was the first time the Redskins had ever swept the Cowboys in their annual two-game series.

Rams 27, Oilers 16

In Anaheim, California, Eric Dickerson broke O.J. Simpson's NFL single-season rushing record, running for 215 yards and

bettering the 11 hundred-yard-plus games in a season registered by Simpson and Earl Campbell.

Broncos 16, Chargers 13

In Denver, Rich Karlis kicked three field goals, including a 23-yarder with 2:08 left, as the Broncos snapped a two-game losing streak with a 16-13 victory over San Diego.

The victory raised Denver's record to 12-3, pulling the Broncos into a first-place tie with Seattle in the American Conference West. The teams will meet in the regular-season finale Saturday in Seattle with the division title at stake.

Karlis' 23-yarder capped a 40-yard drive that led to all of San Diego's points.

Chiefs 34, Seahawks 7

In Kansas City, Missouri, Bill Kenney passed for 312 yards as the Chiefs swamped Seattle, 34-7, upsetting a playoff-bound team for the second straight week. Kansas City avenged last month's 45-0 humiliation, when the Seahawks set an NFL record by returning four interceptions for touchdowns; the Chiefs picked off six passes Sunday in snapping an eight-game Seahawk winning streak.

A week earlier, Kansas City had downed Denver, 16-13. The 7-8 Chiefs are out of the playoffs for the 13th straight year.

Bengals 24, Saints 17

In New Orleans, Ken Anderson seeing his first action in a month, threw for 191 yards and two touchdowns to keep Cincinnati's playoff hopes alive with a 24-21 decision over the Saints. Anderson, out three weeks with an injured shoulder, entered the game early in the second quarter with the Bengals nursing a 3-0 lead on Jim Breech's 35-yard field goal.

Eagles 27, Patriots 17

In Philadelphia, the Eagles — who had scored three rushing touchdowns all season — picked up on two short sweeps by quarterback Joe Pisarcik and a 10-yard dash by

Wilbert Montgomery in a 27-17 victory over New England that eliminated the Patriots from playoff contention.

Cardinals 31, Giants 21

In St. Louis, Neil Lomax threw three touchdowns and Ottis Anderson ran 12 yards in the fourth quarter for the tie-breaking score as the Cardinals beat the New York Giants, 31-21, to remain in playoff contention. Lomax completed 33 of 33 passes for 300 yards on the day.

Dolphins 35, Colts 17

In Indianapolis, Miami roared back from a 10-point halftime deficit on the strength of four second-half TD passes by quarterback Dan Marino to rout the Colts, 35-17. Marino finished the game with 404 yards passing.

Browns 23, Falcons 6

In Tampa, Florida, James Wilder became the seventh man in NFL history to amass more than 2,000 total yards in a season, rushing for 125 yards and one touchdown to lead Tampa Bay to a 23-6 victory over Atlanta. Wilder has 2,066 yards this season — 1,441 rushing and 625 on pass receptions. He will take aim at O.J. Simpson's all-time record of 2,243 yards in the Buccaneers' season finale Sunday against the New York Jets.

Packers 20, Bears 14

In Chicago, third-string quarterback Rich Campbell's 43-yard scoring pass to Phil Epps with 34 seconds remaining lifted Green Bay with a 20-14 victory over the Bears, all but killing Chicago's hopes of a home-field playoff advantage. Campbell, filling in for Randy Wright (injured in the first half), directed the game-winning 71-yard drive in 6 plays. The NFC Central champion Bears dropped to 9-6.

Steelers 23, Browns 20

In Pittsburgh, Gary Anderson kicked a 34-yard field goal with five seconds left to give the Steelers a 23-20 verdict over Cleveland and maintain Pittsburgh's one-game lead in the AFC Central Division. The Browns have not won in Pittsburgh since 1969.

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ART BUCHWALD

Lost in the Doll Patch

WASHINGTON — It wasn't meant to be that way, but Christmas has become a nightmare for parents who feel they must prove their undying love for their children. The only way some fathers and mothers know how to do it is to provide them with the "in" toy of the year.

This was the case when Broadstreet came into my office perspiring and shaking.

"Help me," he said.

"That's what I'm here for," I told him gently. "What do you need?"

"I have to get my hands on a Cabbage Patch doll for my daughter this Christmas."

"Are you crazy? If you need a green card for an illegal alien, I can get you one. If you want a billion-dollar defense contract from the Air Force, I can fix it for you. If you'd like to go on the next space shuttle flight, I'll get you a seat. But where am I going to find a Cabbage Patch doll in late December?"

"You're my last resort. I've been to every toy store on the East Coast. I've advertised in the newspapers. I even tried to break into the Coleco toy factory in Connecticut. In all cases I came up empty. I can't face my Jessica on Christmas morning if there isn't a Cabbage Patch doll under the tree."

"A lot of fathers will have the same problem this year," I told him.

"I don't care about other fathers. All I worry about is Jessica. If I don't produce a Cabbage Patch doll she'll never believe anything I say again." He put his head in his hands.

"You're not a failure," I told Broadstreet. "The system has failed

you. Jessica can't hold you responsible because the toy manufacturer didn't produce enough dolls for Christmas."

"It's not just Jessica that I'm worried about. Every night when I come home my wife Deborah is waiting for me at the door and she asks, 'Did you get one?' When I shake my head I see nothing but fear and loathing in her eyes."

"Does she say anything?"

"No, but I can read what's going on in her head when we're eating dinner in silence. She's saying, 'I could have married 100 successful guys, and I had to choose one who couldn't even provide his child with a Cabbage Patch Kid.'"

"You're just imagining things," I told him. "She's probably thinking, 'I wish I could share his pain.'"

"You don't know Deborah. Four of her girlfriends already have Cabbage Patch dolls stashed in their closets for Christmas. They don't say it out loud, but Deborah knows they pity her for having married a Cabbage Patch Kid."

"Broadstreet, if you don't get a Cabbage Patch Kid for your daughter, you're not going to be accused of child abuse. Maybe it's as good a time as any for Jessica to learn that she can't have everything in life she asks for."

"Would you like to tell that to a 4-year-old girl on Christmas morning?"

"I guess not. Are you sure you've tried every resource available? I read in the newspaper the other day that if you deposit \$50,000 for 10 years with the Old Faithful Savings and Loan, they'll give you a Cabbage Patch Kid absolutely free."

"I saw the same ad. They ran out of dolls the first day. Someone also ran an advertisement for a \$2-million house in Georgetown, and said they'd throw in a Silver Cloud Rolls-Royce and a Cabbage Patch doll in the deal. They had to call out the police when 600 people showed up. I'm desperate. That's why I came to you."

"All right," I said. "I'll make one call for you to the White House. They owe me a lot of favors."

I rang up one of the president's top gofers. When I hung up, Broadstreet said, "What did he say?"

"He told me to forget it. The

Reagans can't even get a Cabbage Patch doll for their grandchildren."

Pepys' Post Abolished

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government post of secretary to the navy, first held by the diarist Samuel Pepys in 1673, is being abolished next month as part of economies, the Defense Ministry said Monday.

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"Would you like to tell that to a 4-year-old girl on Christmas morning?"

"I guess not. Are you sure you've tried every resource available? I read in the newspaper the other day that if you deposit \$50,000 for 10 years with the Old Faithful Savings and Loan, they'll give you a Cabbage Patch Kid absolutely free."

"I saw the same ad. They ran out of dolls the first day. Someone also ran an advertisement for a \$2-million house in Georgetown, and said they'd throw in a Silver Cloud Rolls-Royce and a Cabbage Patch doll in the deal. They had to call out the police when 600 people showed up. I'm desperate. That's why I came to you."

"All right," I said. "I'll make one call for you to the White House. They owe me a lot of favors."

I rang up one of the president's top gofers. When I hung up, Broadstreet said, "What did he say?"

"He told me to forget it. The

Reagans can't even get a Cabbage Patch doll for their grandchildren."

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floor, 84th floor, 85th floor, 86th floor, 87th floor, 88th floor, 89th floor, 90th floor, 91st floor, 92nd floor, 93rd floor, 94th floor, 95th floor, 96th floor, 97th floor, 98th floor, 99th floor, 100th floor, 101st floor, 102nd floor, 103rd floor, 104th floor, 105th floor, 106th floor, 107th floor, 108th floor, 109th floor, 110th floor, 111th floor, 112th floor, 113th floor, 114th floor, 115th floor, 116th floor, 117th floor, 118th floor, 119th floor, 120th floor, 121st floor, 122nd floor, 123rd floor, 124th floor, 125th floor, 126th floor, 127th floor, 128th floor, 129th floor, 130th floor, 131st floor, 132nd floor, 133rd floor, 134th floor, 135th floor, 136th floor, 137th floor, 138th floor, 139th floor, 140th floor, 141st floor, 142nd floor, 143rd floor, 144th floor, 145th floor, 146th floor, 147th floor, 148th floor, 149th floor, 150th floor, 151st floor, 152nd floor, 153rd floor, 154th floor, 155th floor, 156th floor, 157th floor, 158th floor, 159th floor, 160th floor, 161st floor, 162nd floor, 163rd floor, 164th floor, 165th floor, 166th floor, 167th floor, 168th floor, 169th floor, 170th floor, 171st floor, 172nd floor, 173rd floor, 174th floor, 175th floor, 176th floor, 177th floor, 178th floor, 179th floor, 180th floor, 181st floor, 182nd floor, 183rd floor, 184th floor, 185th floor, 186th floor, 187th floor, 188th floor, 189th floor, 190th floor, 191st floor, 192nd floor, 193rd floor, 194th floor, 195th floor, 196th floor, 197th floor, 198th floor, 199th floor, 200th floor, 201st floor, 202nd floor, 203rd floor, 204th floor, 205th floor, 206th floor, 207th floor, 208th floor, 209th floor, 210th floor, 211th floor, 212th floor, 213th floor, 214th floor, 215th floor, 216th floor, 217th floor, 218th floor, 219th floor, 220th floor, 221th floor, 222th floor, 223th floor, 224th floor, 225th floor, 226th floor, 227th floor, 228th floor, 229th floor, 230th floor, 231th floor, 232th floor, 233th floor, 234th floor, 235th floor, 236th floor, 237th floor, 238th floor, 239th floor, 240th floor, 241th floor, 242th floor, 243th floor, 244th floor, 245th floor, 246th floor, 247th floor, 248th floor, 249th floor, 250th floor, 251th floor, 252th floor, 253th floor, 254th floor, 255th floor, 256th floor, 257th floor, 258th floor, 259th floor, 260th floor, 261th floor, 262th floor, 263th floor, 264th floor, 265th floor, 266th floor, 267th floor, 268th floor, 269th floor, 270th floor, 271th floor, 272th floor, 273th floor, 274th floor, 275th floor, 276th floor, 277th floor, 278th floor, 279th floor, 280th floor, 281th floor, 282th floor, 283th floor, 284th floor, 285th floor, 286th floor, 287th floor, 288th floor, 289th floor, 290th floor, 291th floor, 292th floor, 293th floor, 294th floor, 295th floor, 296th floor, 297th floor, 298th floor, 299th floor, 300th floor, 301th floor, 302th floor, 303th floor, 304th floor, 305th floor, 306th floor, 307th floor, 308th floor, 309th floor, 310th floor, 311th floor, 312th floor, 313th floor, 314th floor, 315th 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